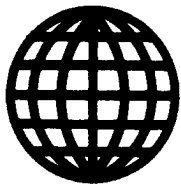


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3 NOVEMBER 1989



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Country's Disarmament Position Stated

OW2110030989 Beijing XINHUA in English
0048 GMT 21 Oct 89

[Text] United Nations, October 20 (XINHUA)—China is always opposed to the arms race and stands for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear, chemical, and biological as well as space weapons, Chinese Representative Hou Zhitong reaffirmed here today.

Ambassador Hou was speaking at the general debate of the First Committee on Disarmament which began last Tuesday.

While welcoming new developments in both bilateral and multilateral disarmament, he pointed out, "The world is by no means trouble-free and the root cause of the international tension and turbulence is yet to be removed."

"In the field of disarmament, the tasks remain arduous," he said. "Instead of putting an end to their arms race, the superpowers are striving to improve the quality of their weapons, vying with each other in developing hi-tech weapon systems, and extending the arms race to the outspace."

The Chinese ambassador said that the attainment of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons "hinges on the superpowers which possess the world's largest and most advanced nuclear weapons."

He called on the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, to fulfil their special responsibility of nuclear disarmament "by taking the lead in stopping the testing, production, and deployment of all types of nuclear weapons and by the drastic reduction and destruction of all types of nuclear weapons deployed inside or outside their territories."

He emphasized that the Chinese Government maintains that "as an effective measure to prevent a nuclear war, all the nuclear-weapon states should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, and refrain from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states and nuclear-free zones."

He reiterated that China does "not encourage or engage in nuclear proliferation," and does "not help any country to develop nuclear weapons." Turning to the question of conventional disarmament, the ambassador said the big powers possessing the largest conventional arsenals have a special responsibility for conventional disarmament

and should reach agreement at an early date on drastic reductions of their conventional weapons through serious negotiations.

"It is crucial that the conventional disarmament efforts should focus on the European region and the members of the two major military alliances, and, in particular, on the major powers among them."

He also pointed out that it is unfair to deliberately exaggerate and play up the rate of the increase in the military expenditure and armaments of the developing countries, or to try to shift on them the primary responsibility for the arms race.

In fact, he said, some of the Third World countries which have made economic and social development their top priority "are compelled to maintain certain military capacity necessary for coping with the threats of armed invasion, interference, and subversion imposed on them".

"Naturally, no country under any circumstances should seek a conventional military capacity in excess of its need for self-defence, let alone use it for armed aggression and intervention against other countries," he said.

Commenting on the space arms race, the ambassador warned that "the development of space weapons has exacerbated the escalation of the arms race, which leads to the militarization of outer space, thus posing a new threat to the existence of mankind and the international security."

He said, the countries with the largest space capabilities competing for space weapon development should bear a special responsibility to undertake not to test, develop, manufacture and deploy space weapons and destroy all the existing space weapons.

Referring to the question of chemical weapons, Ambassador Hou told the committee that China, which is firmly opposed to the use and proliferation of chemical weapons, holds that the effective way to prevent chemical proliferation is to conclude as early as possible a convention on the comprehensive ban of chemical weapons.

"China wishes to see that pending the conclusion of the convention all countries which have chemical weapons would pledge not to use chemical weapons and that all countries with chemical weapon capabilities not to test, produce, or transfer such weapons."

He stressed that all countries should have the right to participate on an equal footing in the discussion and solution of the question of disarmament. Moreover, he added, "Any bilateral disarmament agreement must not compromise the interest of other countries and any regional agreement must not infringe on the security of other regions."

Commentary on Baker, Shevardnadze Talks on Arms Control Measures

HK1310150589 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 41, 9 Oct 89

[Article by Huai Chengbo (2037 2052 3134): "Relations Between U.S. and USSR as Seen From Their Foreign Ministerial Talks"]

[Excerpts] After the conclusion of their 2-day talks in Jackson, Wyoming, on 23 September, U.S. Secretary of State Baker and Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Shevardnadze announced that President Bush and Chairman Gorbachev would hold their first summit talks in the United States in late spring or early summer of 1990. [passage omitted]

Another achievement of the talks between Baker and Shevardnadze is that both sides have adjusted their positions and made concessions with regard to the talks on strategic arms reduction.

The Soviet Union has given up its original stand that the signing and implementation of the treaty on reducing strategic nuclear arms should proceed with the suspension of the U.S. Star Wars plan. It has agreed that the sea-based cruise missiles issue will not be listed in the formal document on strategic arms reduction but should be entered in its annex. It has agreed to dismantle its huge radar station in the far eastern region of Krasnoyarsk, a radar station which has been accused by the United States as violating the 1972 treaty on antimissile missiles.

On the U.S. side, Baker announced prior to the talks that the United States no longer insisted on banning land-based missiles. The Soviet Union has deployed such missiles whereas the United States is waiting for the Congress' approval.

In addition, both sides have signed a number of agreements and documents, including the "General Agreement on Verification and Stability in the Treaty on Strategic Arms Reduction," the "Agreement on the Bering Strait," the "Memorandum of U.S.-Soviet Understanding on Chemical Weapons," the "Joint Declaration on Lebanon," the "Environment," the "U.S. Proposal on Inviting the Soviets to Visit the Strategic Defense Initiative Facilities," the "Main Points for a Common Stand on the Verification of Mobile International Ballistic Missiles," "Opening Up the Land: Amendment of Travel Restrictions," "Opening Up the Air Space," the "Proposal on the International Court," the "Right of Innocent Passage in the Maritime Law," the "Notice on Strategic Maneuvers," and "Human Rights."

The recent talks between Baker and Shevardnadze took place in a situation characterized by East-West detente and the development of U.S.-Soviet relations. The success of the talks will promote East-West detente and the further development of U.S.-Soviet relations. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have made a high

appraisal of the positive results of the talks. In Baker's opinion, "U.S.-Soviet relations are entering a new period" and "have shifted from confrontation to dialogue and from dialogue to cooperation now." Whereas Shevardnadze said without exaggeration that his talks with President Bush and Secretary of State Baker "will push Soviet-U.S. relations into a new period." THE NEW YORK TIMES commented that the agreement reached by the U.S.-Soviet foreign ministerial talks "will possibly bring about a new trend in U.S.-Soviet relations."

According to reports, the Bush administration will aim to sign the Treaty on Strategic Arms Reduction at next year's U.S.-Soviet summit talks. For this reason, foreign ministers of the two countries will meet again on two occasions, the first one being Baker's visit to the Soviet Union in the next November or January and the second one being Shevardnadze's subsequent visit to the United States. Gorbachev's letter to Bush suggests that the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO] hold a number of negotiations between high-ranking officials to facilitate talks on European conventional forces. The letter also hopes that a European summit meeting can be convened before the end of this year with an agreement signed. During an interview by a reporter from the U.S. National Broadcasting Company, Baker said that Bush would discuss this proposal with NATO foreign ministers during a UN General Assembly interval. [passage omitted]

However, the success of the recent foreign ministerial talks and the good prospects for the future summit meeting have not qualitatively changed the situation in which the two superpowers take each other as an opponent. Reports said that both sides still engaged in fierce debate over regional conflicts including the Afghan and Nicaraguan issues. Their arms control talks in the future are expected to be full of bargaining. Baker asserted that militarily the Soviet Union still constitutes a "threat" to the United States. Some people in the United States want the government to unilaterally cut its strategic weapons. In his opinion, this is a "naive" idea and a "bad policy."

It is particularly noteworthy that some people in the U.S. Government think that Gorbachev is encountering big economic difficulties in the Soviet Union, and ethnic problems have cropped up everywhere. So he has to seek help from the United States. The United States should take this opportunity to exert pressure so as to gain the best strategic and political advantages. In a speech to the UN General Assembly session on 25 September, Bush assumed a pressing posture and asserted that "he has seen the failure of an ideology (in the Soviet Union)." In his opinion, the Soviet concession during the recent foreign ministerial talks indicates a "new attitude between the United States and the Soviet Union." Prior to the foreign ministerial talks, some 20 U.S. senators proposed that the Soviet Union agree to the "independence" of the three federated republics by the Baltic Sea, otherwise the development of U.S.-Soviet

relations would be affected. Undoubtedly these remarks will make U.S.-Soviet relations more complicated.

'Star Wars,' 'Brilliant Pebbles' Programs Viewed

HK2510014189 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
9 Oct 89 p 3

[Article by Chen Linhai (7115 2651 3189) and Wu Xinzhen (0702 2450 2973): "Why Does the United States Revise Its 'Star Wars' Initiative?"]

[Text] On 6 September, when interviewed by a reporter of the Washington Bureau of Los Angeles Times, U.S. Vice President Quayle said: "Although the 'Star Wars' initiative of the Reagan administration is good, it has always been impractical. On the basis of seriously studying the program, we have formulated a 'Brilliant Pebbles' program. President Bush has favored the idea of using it to revise the 'Star Wars' initiative."

It has been learned that the difference between the "Brilliant Pebbles" program and the "Star Wars" initiative lie in smaller scale. Instead of relying on the comprehensive operational and control networks composed of laser, radar networks, and computers programs, several thousand up to 100,000 small air-based interceptors can be used to undertake the task of intercepting guided missiles. Rowell Wood, chief scientist of the "Brilliant Pebbles" program, gave the following description on the tenets of using "Brilliant Pebbles" to intercept guided missiles: Each and every air-based interceptor is a completely independent device for detecting, tracking, discerning, and attacking the target. They will be placed on the orbits which revolve around the earth. Once the enemy launches an intercontinental missile, the detecting device of the interceptors will discover the powerful flame produced by the engine of the missile. The interceptor will then launch missiles immediately, which will be guided by a computerized device to enter the orbit of the invading missile and destroy it. In the meantime, due to the fact that each and every air-based interceptor is a completely independent device, when the enemy's intercontinental is coming to attack, the controllers on ground can "order" them to act according to

circumstances without relying on the central commanding and control system which might become the target of attack.

The Bush administration uses the "Brilliant Pebbles" program to considerably revise the "Star Wars" initiative, primarily for strategic consideration. The target of the "Star Wars" initiative is mainly to attack continental missiles of the Soviet Union. Therefore, the Soviet Union has always strongly opposed it, and accused the United States of violating the 1972 Antiballistic Missile Treaty. Not long ago, the United States and the Soviet Union have restored their negotiations on the restriction of strategic weapons. Bush is concerned about the possibility that the "Star Wars" initiative will become a counter utilized by the Soviet Union on the conference table. The "Brilliant Pebbles" program can more effectively reflect the strategic policy of the Bush administration. Monahan, director of the U.S. Strategic Defense and Planning Agency, said: The research and tests needed by the "Brilliant Pebbles" will never violate the 1972 U.S.-Soviet Antimissile Missile Treaty. The implementation of this program can help the United States avoid or reduce political and diplomatic trouble and pressure. This will also ensure brighter prospects for reaching an agreement on strategic weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, there are some other reasons for the change involving technology and costs. Many technical problems connected with the "Star Wars" initiative cannot yet be solved by relying on the present level of science and technology. This has been proved by the fact that during the past few years most scientific research projects centering on the "Star Wars" initiative were unsuccessful. While implementing the "Brilliant Pebbles" program, the existing advanced technology can be directly used. At present, the Bush administration has still refused to make any comment on the costs of the "Brilliant Pebbles" program. But Wood revealed that production costs of a interceptor which weights about 2 kilos are only \$100,000. Abrahamson, the former director of Strategic Defense and Planning Agency who resigned in last February, pointed out in his memorandum: "In 1994, a 'Brilliant Pebbles' system can be deployed whenever we like, costing only \$25 billion, and is only 1/3 of the cost needed by the first-phase project of the 'Star Wars' initiative."

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

5-Power Defense Arrangement Exercise Opens*BK1910085089 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0434 GMT 19 Oct 89*

[Report by A. Karim Shukor]

[Text] Singapore, Oct 19 (OANA-BERNAMA)—A formal working group of representatives from the armies of Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom and Singapore has been formed to improve future land exercises conducted under the Five-Power Defence Arrangement (FPDA).

Singapore Armed Forces's Deputy Chief of Staff (army) Brig-Gen Boey Tak Hap said Wednesday, the formation of the group reflected the FPDA's long-term preparations to keep abreast of developments in strategies and tactics, and continued efforts to raise the level of interest and professionalism in the exercises.

He was speaking at the opening of a two-day exercise "Lion Spirit" the first FPDA land exercise to be held in Singapore. The exercise, organised by the Singapore Armed Forces's 3rd Singapore Infantry Brigade, involved 250 officers and men from the five countries.

The FPDA, created in 1971, allows the five participating nations to consult one another in the event of an external threat against Singapore and Malaysia. The land exercises under the FPDA have been conducted annually since 1981.

AUSTRALIA

Defense Group Says Military Buildup Threatening*BK2310063789 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Oct 89*

[Text] A national defense group claims Australia's military policy is a threat to the country's national security and that of its neighbors. The Secure Australia Project had released a statement signed by 68 prominent Australians saying federal government is being highly provocative by engaging in the country's largest military buildup since World War II. The statement also said Australia has taken on the role of regional policeman.

The statement signatories are calling on the government to reduce military spendings support and creation of arms control institutions in the region and to seek political rather than military solution to conflicts in the Asia-Pacific area.

Among the signatories to the statement of concern are scientist [word indistinct], singer and conservationist Mr Peter Garrett, independent Tasmanian politician Dr Bob Brown, and Democrat politician Senator Janine Haines.

NORTH KOREA

U.S. Chemical War 'Preparations' Denounced*SK1410050189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0451 GMT 14 Oct 89*

[Text] NODONG SINMUN today hits hard at recent remarks of a ranking official of the Bush administration that the United States "will continue producing chemical weapons for ten years to come," even if a new international accord on the stoppage of the production of chemical weapons and their elimination were concluded.

This balderdash is a high-handed violation of human conscience and international law and a criminal act bringing the chemical arms race to a new phase of intensity, declares the news analyst, and says:

His drivel once again revealed the criminal intention of the U.S. War-thirsty elements to increase the chemical arsenals and complete the preparations for a chemical war by hastening the development and production of new chemical weapons.

The U.S. ruling circles, though loud-mouthed about "detente" and "disarmament," are, in actuality, getting overheated in the aggravation of tensions, arms buildup and the production of new weapons of mass destruction.

Only a few days ago, at the 44th United Nations General Assembly, U.S. President Bush declared that the United States "is ready" to destroy the chemical weapons. But it is now plain enough that this was a hypocritical slogan to fool public opinion and conceal the U.S. imperialists' preparations for a chemical war.

The U.S. imperialists, under such false slogan are, in fact, massively developing and producing monstrous modern weapons of mass destruction and putting spurs to the preparations for a new war. The hastened production and deployment of binary chemical weapons for mass destruction such as "big eye" and "giant eye" is a clear indication of their hysteric drive at imposing a chemical scourge previously unknown upon mankind.

Pointing to the feverish preparations for a chemical war by the U.S. imperialists in Korea, the commentary notes:

Today South Korea has been turned not only into a huge nuclear arsenal but also into a chemical weapons depot and a forward base of a chemical war.

The U.S. imperialists are the chemical warmaniacs and the contemporary barbarians. They should renounce their foolish design to gratify their aggressive desire by brandishing chemical weapons and promptly stop the development, production and deployment of chemical weapons.

Paper Cites Need To Prevent Nuclear War

SK1710103489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1006 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article stressing that it is a most urgent task for world peace and security to prevent the danger of nuclear war in Korea.

Pointing out that it is the great concern of mankind and the urgent demand and pressing task of the times to prevent the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and realize its peace and reunification, the article says:

It is because the guarantee of peace in Korea is closely related to world peace and security.

The U.S. imperialists have already introduced more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons into South Korea, established a commanding system to use them any time on the Korean peninsula, continued shipping new means of delivery of nuclear weapons into it and built and reconstructed nuclear setups in various places on an expansion basis.

There is no such a region in the world as the Korean peninsula where the nuclear war moves are openly perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and a substantial danger of a nuclear war is prevailing.

To remove the danger of a nuclear war from the Korean peninsula is a pressing task for global peace and security, next, because the situation of the Korean peninsula exerts great influence upon developments of the world as a whole.

The Korean peninsula, situated in a place of geographically strategic importance, is a theatre of acute confrontation between socialism and imperialism, between the revolutionary forces and counterrevolutionary forces, where the DPRK, a socialist nation, is standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists, head of imperialism. This is why any change of situation on the Korean peninsula will precisely influence the world situation.

The U.S. imperialists made the provocation of a nuclear war in Korea a fait accompli and are stepping up its preparations in an attempt to dominate not only the DPRK but also other socialist countries and, furthermore, the world.

If the U.S. troops are forced out of South Korea, their nuclear weapons removed and the Korean peninsula made a nuclear-free, peace zone, it will remove one of the most dangerous hotbeds of a nuclear war from the world and greatly contribute to the preservation of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

U.S. 'Paces-89' Exercises Seen as Threat

Exercises Further Denounced

SK1910055089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0512 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today lashes at the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have shifted the theatre of the adventurous "Pacex-89" war game to the South Korean waters from the Japanese waters.

The U.S. imperialists, notes the news analyst, are frantically staging in the South Korean waters military exercises simulating a surprise nuclear strike at and landing on the northern half of Korea, with the mobilisation of scores of warships and hundreds of fighter planes of various types including aircraft carriers and the flagship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

This causes deep apprehensions among the people at home and abroad who want the relaxation of tensions and peace on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists have been staging the war game for three months with the mobilisation not only of their huge aggression forces but also of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" and the South Korean puppet army. This itself is a vicious military provocation going against the worldwide trend toward peace and detente.

It must not go unnoticed that the U.S. imperialists have shifted the scene of the last-stage manoeuvres, the climax of the "Pacex-89," to the East Sea of Korea and chose the Korean peninsula as the target of the attack.

This intimates their scheme to ignite a nuclear war against the northern half of Korea with the combined strength of huge aggression forces massed in the Asia-Pacific region, the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" and the South Korean puppet army.

They actually put into operation the three-way military alliance long ago, while intensifying their military tieup with Japan and South Korea.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists have gone off into war hysterics in the last year of the 1980s, seeking to execute their aggressive Asia-Pacific strategy with the U.S., Japan and South Korea as the axis.

Their criminal acts are bringing the dark clouds of a nuclear war toward the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists must stop the reckless war game at once and get out of South Korea without delay, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear weapons.

Danger of Nuclear Weapons Seen

SK1810105889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1009 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] NODONG SINMUN today comments on the warning of Australian University professor and military analyst Peter Hayes at the 9th Annual Congress of the

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War held in Hiroshima, Japan that the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea might cause a world-wide conflict.

His warning based on a correct analysis of the present situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula reflects the desire of the honest-minded people of the world to prevent a nuclear war and defend peace, says the paper in a signed commentary. It goes on:

South Korea where more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons are densely deployed is a combined nuclear arsenal and a hotbed of nuclear war threatening peace in Asia and the world. The Korean peninsula has become a place where the danger of nuclear war is greatest in the world and this danger is daily growing.

Worse still, the nuclear weapons in South Korea are kept ready to be launched any moment. The right to pull the trigger of the nuclear weapons is held by the U.S. Army Commander in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists intend to ignite a nuclear war against the DPRK and other socialist countries with South Korea as the springboard and expand it world-wide.

Peter Hayes said that the nuclear missiles in South Korea are directed against socialist countries and they pose a great danger to regional security because its use may incur retaliation.

If a nuclear conflict breaks out in Korea it may develop into a global thermonuclear war. To prevent a nuclear war in Korea and defend peace is an urgent requirement in defending peace in Asia and the world.

The United States should lend an ear to the voices of the world people and pull its nuclear weapons and armed forces out of South Korea without delay.

Paper Sees Growing Danger of Nuclear War

*SK1910130089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1006 GMT 19 Oct 89*

[Text] NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article headlined "Dangerous Ignition Point of Thermo-nuclear War."

Noting that the danger of nuclear war is growing on the Korean peninsula owing to the ever more undisguised, frenzied war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the author of the article says:

South Korea has today turned into an all-embracing nuclear attack base filled with all kinds of nuclear weapons, nuclear delivery means, nuclear bases and nuclear arsenals and into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East threatening peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. The U.S. nuclear weapons

shipped into South Korea number more than 1,000 pieces, which are four times those in the NATO area in the density of deployment.

The U.S. imperialists have not only turned South Korea into a dangerous nuclear war base but also worked out plans to provoke a nuclear war and incessantly staged all forms of military exercises for their execution. The U.S. Defence Department has already drawn up "a 5-day war strategy", "a 9-day short-term hard strike strategy", "a 3-day emergency plan of nuclear war" and so on for the use of nuclear weapons. Foundations for the fulfilment of these nuclear war plans have been built through the "Team Spirit" joint exercises.

It has been revealed that the "Pacex 89", the multinational war game unprecedented in scale, which is now being staged by the U.S. imperialists and their satellite states and puppets in the vast areas of the Pacific is part of the moves to start a nuclear war in Korea.

Recalling that open words crying for nuclear war are rolling off the tongues of ex-U.S. President Reagan and ex-U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger and other elements of the U.S. ruling quarters, the article continues:

U.S. brasshats blared that "the United States would protect South Korea with the nuclear umbrella" at the U.S.-South Korea "annual security consultative meeting" which was held in July.

It is not without reason that the U.S. imperialists chose the Korean peninsula as the ignition point of nuclear war.

Having turned South Korea into a nuclear base, they intend to make a breakthrough for world supremacy by provoking a nuclear war with it as the springboard. They hope to save the U.S. mainland from direct damages while devastating the Korean peninsula, by starting a nuclear war in Korea.

This stems from the U.S. imperialists' policy of disregard toward the Asian nations, the Korean nation in particular.

Judging from all facts, it is clear that the U.S. imperialists scheme to make Korea a theatre of nuclear war, come what may.

With South Korea turning into a nuclear base of the U.S. imperialists, our country has become their nuclear front-line and the Korean people are constantly exposed to a nuclear threat owing to their undisguised nuclear war provocation moves.

The Korean peninsula must be denuclearized.

News Analyst Denounces U.S. Military Presence

*SK2010053689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0520 GMT 20 Oct 89*

[Text] U.S. President Bush and other bosses of the U.S. Administration and military never open their mouths

about the Korean question without saying that the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons "will remain in South Korea" as long as "they are needed" and, to justify the "need", they are letting loose a spate of ridiculous rigmarole about "military predominance" of the North and the "threat" from the North.

Commenting on these outbursts of the U.S. imperialists, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says:

They are sheer lies totally reversing the reality of the North and the South of Korea.

On the Korean peninsula, real threat has always come and is coming from the South.

Loud voices calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea are lifted up not only by us but also by South Korean students and patriotic people and the international community and, furthermore, this call is growing louder in the United States itself.

Uneasy and nervous about these developments, the U.S. rulers are defending themselves with such a long string of mishmash in a bid to keep a tighter hold on South Korea where there are more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and the U.S. forces nearly 50,000 strong, as the frontline nuclear base for their Asian-Pacific strategy.

The U.S. troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea are a constant source of the tension on the Korean peninsula and growing danger of nuclear war and the root cause of the threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialists must take measures to withdraw their troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Reaction to U.S.-Led 'Pacex-89' Exercises

Aerial Strike Exercises Denounced

SK2310115489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1340 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors are running amok in their nuclear war gamble against the northern half of Korea while hastening in real earnest the criminal "Pacex-89" joint military exercises after massing huge aggression forces including carriers in the East Sea of Korea, according to military sources.

At around 10:00 October 22 they let flying two nuclear-capable "B-52" strategic bombers in the sky over South Korea in a nuclear bomb-dropping exercise simulating an attack on the region of the Northern half of Korea. Such provocative nuclear bomb-dropping exercise was staged on October 20, too.

They also started on October 23 an aerial strike exercise simulating a nuclear attack on the depth of the DPRK with the mobilization of scores of "F-16" fighter-bombers belonging to the Seventh Airforce of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea.

And they committed a grave military provocation on the afternoon of October 22 by bringing into Pusan port the nuclear-powered extra-large carrier "Carl Vinson," a pirate ship which they had introduced into the waters of Korea in the East Sea for the adventurous "Pacex-89" joint military exercises.

U.S. Planes Said Over DPRK Waters

SK2310114889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1032 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors at around 10:55 today committed a grave hostile act by illegally infiltrating two fighter-planes deep into the air above the economic waters east of Kosong on the east coast of our country from the carrier "Enterprise", the pirate ship which crawled into the waters of the East Sea of our country.

That the U.S. imperialists openly sent the fighter planes into the air above the economic waters of our country in broad daylight, after starting the criminal "Pacex-89" war exercises, shows that they are deliberately working to keep the situation strained on the Korean peninsula, only persuing confrontation and war.

'Missouri' Port Call in ROK Denounced

SK2410050689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0441 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors who transferred the scene of the adventurous "Pacex-89" war game to the South Korean waters introduced the nuclear-powered extra-large aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" into South Korea on October 22 and, on the 23rd, brought the 58,000-ton battleship "Missouri" in Pusan port, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The "Missouri" escorted by six warships is a nuclear-armed battleship carrying 1,600 seamen of the aggression navy, largest 18-inch guns, "Tomahawk" and other missiles. It is a notorious pirate ship which killed many people and destroyed factories and enterprises during the Korean war by sailing into the Korean waters.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors announced that the port-call of the "Missouri" is for participating in a joint landing exercise with the puppet army.

This reveals how feverishly the U.S. imperialists are working to ignite a nuclear war against the northern half of Korea.

The Korean people are following with heightened revolutionary vigilance the frantic nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists which are getting more undisguised.

NODONG SINMUN Marks Disarmament Week*SK2410102189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1013 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article dedicated to the disarmament week beginning October 24 says the Korean peninsula is the very region where disarmament must be realised at an early date. If a durable peace is to be guaranteed in this region, the United States and the South Korean authorities must accept our disarmament proposal and immediately take measures for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, stresses the article.

Loud voices calling for arms reduction are ringing out from Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Europe, Scandinavia, the Balkans, the Indian Ocean, the South Pacific, Latin America and other areas of the world, it points out, and continues:

Disarmament stands out with greater urgency because world peace and security are threatened and the danger of another world war is increasing due to the adventurous war policy of the imperialists and their arms buildup.

Recalling that the government of the DPRK put forward reasonable proposals for military cuts and peace on the Korean peninsula and has made sincere efforts to carry them into effect, the article says:

The U.S. imperialists, however, are persisting in their arms buildup and stepping up nuclear war preparations, turning their back on our arms reduction proposals. This is a criminal act going against the trend toward detente and challenging the desire of the world people for peace.

The world progressive people should actively struggle to frustrate the arms race of the imperialists and realise universal disarmament by their united efforts.

VIETNAM**'Pacex-89,' U.S. 'Preparations for War' Denounced***BK2110142589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0015 GMT 21 Oct 89*

[Duong Quang Minh's commentary]

[Text] Progressive mankind, concerned about defending world peace and the security of nations, is showing displeasure at the preparations for war made by the U.S. Administration and its allies. In mid-October, the U.S. Armed Forces organized a large military exercise code-named "Pacex-89" in the Pacific with the participation of 500 aircraft, 100 warships, and over 200,000 soldiers, including 4 aircraft carriers and a warship equipped with Tomahawk missiles belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet. Also participating in this exercise were the Armed Forces of Canada, the Philippines, Australia, Japan, and South Korea. Meanwhile, the NATO military bloc has also

conducted military exercises in the Atlantic. The secretary general of NATO once said that the West must make communism disintegrate gently, that the fate of communist countries must be placed in the perspective of being subjected to the first nuclear strike, and that NATO cannot cut back on its programs for arms buildup and for accelerating the production of new weapons.

Meanwhile, the U.S. House of Representatives approved a bill appropriating more funds to cover expenses for U.S. intelligence activities in this fiscal year. Although the total sum was not disclosed, it is estimated by the U.S. press at U.S.\$25 billion, with the bulk of it earmarked for maintaining secret service organizations, buying new technology, and funding intelligence activities in foreign countries.

Also, public opinion does not forget that the forces opposing the right to independence of nations are intensifying their arms supply to reactionary elements in Cambodia, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Panama, Mozambique, and other countries.

The preparations for waging wars and interfering in the affairs of other nations by the U.S. Administration constitute a major obstacle to the endeavor to build a world free of nuclear weapons; and they go against the common wish of progressive mankind to safeguard peace and develop mutual trust among nations. The Soviet Government has criticized Washington for failing to positively respond to the Soviet proposals which are aimed at easing confrontation in all regions. In particular, over the past 3 years since Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forward his peace initiative at Vladivostok, the United States, far from responding to that initiative, has continued to deploy its nuclear missile forces, stepped up its nuclear activities, maintained its military bases, and sought by every means to broaden its strategic influence in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. The "Pacex-89" military exercise is clear proof of this U.S. policy. The GDR newspaper JUNGE WELT severely condemned NATO's belligerent attitude, saying that NATO does not respond in any way to the goodwill of the Warsaw Pact which is unilaterally carrying out disarmament measures. At a series of international conferences against the arms race held in Japan, Austria, Sweden, Netherlands, and other countries, the participants affirmed that it is necessary to counter the provocative, warmongering, and subversive activities of the United States. They also pointed out that the use or threat of using nuclear weapons is a crime against mankind, and it gravely violates international law; and that it is necessary to outlaw the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. Public opinion in general has also affirmed that violence and confrontation must be replaced by dialogue and peaceful coexistence.

Along with the common efforts of progressive mankind, Vietnam is contributing its voice and action to the defense of peace in the world and the region. Speaking on behalf of the nonaligned countries at the international

conference of lawyers against nuclear weapons held in The Hague, Mrs Ngo Ba Thanh, our country's head delegate, pointed out that the attitude of the nonaligned movement member countries is to condemn the genocidal and biocidal crimes and the contamination of the natural environment by the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam and the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot clique in Cambodia. She said that international law, which is a sharp weapon, has not yet been properly used in the movement against nuclear weapons; and therefore, governments of countries should readjust international relations and their own military programs in conformity with the UN Charter and international law. Regarding Cambodia, she said the international community has the responsibility to ensure the right to national self-determination and the right to live in peace and national reconciliation without the threat of a civil war and genocide.

Vietnam will always do its best together with the international community in heightening vigilance against hostile actions by imperialist and colonialist forces and promoting friendly relations for the sake of peace and social progress.

U.S. 'Biocidal,' Environmental Crimes Decried

*BK1810104589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 16 Oct 89*

[Text] As we have reported, the first congress of the international conference of lawyers against nuclear

weapons was held at The Hague, Netherlands, from 22 to 24 September under the theme "nuclear weapons and the law and the right to live in peace and development." Attending the conference were some 200 lawyers from 30 countries in the world.

Mrs Ngo Ba Thanh, head of our country's delegation to the congress, delivered a report denouncing genocidal and biocidal crimes and the contamination of the natural environment by the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam and the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot clique in Cambodia. She said that international law, which is a sharp weapon, has not yet been properly used in the movement against nuclear weapons; and therefore, governments of countries should readjust international relations and their own military programs in conformity with the UN Charter and international law.

Regarding Cambodia, she said the international community has the responsibility to ensure the right to national independence and the right to live in peace and national reconciliation without the threat of a civil war and genocide.

Delegates from Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, and the Philippines thanked Vietnam for taking the floor on behalf of the nonaligned countries. Delegates from other countries, the United States in particular, highly praised Vietnam's contribution to the success of the conference and expressed the wish for early normalization of relations with Vietnam.

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

3d Round of Conventional Forces Talks

Hungarian Envoy Address

*LD0510220989 Budapest MTI in English
1842 GMT 5 Oct 89*

[Text] Vienna, October 5 (MTI)—Contributing to the WTO [Warsaw Treaty Organization]-NATO talks in Vienna on the reduction of conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe, the representative of Hungary gave a favourable assessment to the proposals put forward recently by the sixteen NATO member states for exchange of information, verification, and stabilizing measures. At the Thursday plenary session, Istvan Gyarmati, deputy head of the Hungarian delegation, called upon the delegations to make the NATO proposals even more comprehensive.

CSSR Envoy Speech

*AU2410135389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
20 Oct 89 p 6*

[CTK report: "The Will To Reach an Agreement Exists"]

[Excerpt] Vienna—The third round of talks on conventional armed forces in Europe came to an end on Thursday [19 October] in Vienna. Ladislav Balcar, head of the CSSR delegation, said, among other things, at the final plenary session that the political will exists for drafting an agreement during the course of next year. However, he pointed out that the pace of the talks, from the point of view of the concrete results achieved, does not provide a guarantee that the task outlined at the highest level will be fulfilled in time.

It is a fact, said the Czechoslovak ambassador in his speech, that we have managed to agree on a definition for artillery, that, due to a new proposal put forward by the Warsaw Pact countries, we have managed to reach an understanding as far as aircraft and helicopters are concerned, that we have managed to define our positions on further categories of weapons, and that we have managed to expand the scope for negotiations since proposals were submitted on both sides on the issues of information, control, and stabilization. It will be necessary to intensify discussion on the issues of aircraft, manpower, stockpiles, and regional division. The meeting at foreign minister level should contribute to this.

Ladislav Balcar expressed his support for the proposals for an exchange of information on control and stabilizing measures, proposals which were submitted on behalf of the Warsaw Pact by Oleg Grinevskiy, the Soviet ambassador, at Thursday's forum. He added that in its essence the proposal demonstrates that its coauthors, just like the authors of the appropriate NATO proposal, have absolutely and unequivocally proceeded from the premise

that a reduction in conventional armed forces is impossible without corresponding measures in the information and control spheres.

As far as stabilization measures are concerned, stated the head of the CSSR delegation further, we consider them to be a necessary element of the future agreement, an instrument for increased openness, for the predictability of military activity, and as an instrument which limits the possibilities of taking steps that would be at variance with the spirit and letter of the agreement. [passage omitted]

End of Talks

*LD2010184989 Prague CTK in English
1426 GMT 20 Oct 89*

[Text] Vienna Oct 20 (CTK correspondent)—The third round of talks between representatives of 35 CSCE participating states ended here today.

Also the third round of negotiations between 23 Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries on conventional armed forces in Europe ended in Hofburg yesterday.

Head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the two disarmament forums Ladislav Balcar said in an interview for CTK that the political will of all states participating to arrive at an agreement on cuts in conventional armed forces is reflected in their readiness to conclude an agreement as early as in 1990.

The Warsaw Treaty countries have submitted two documents—a proposal for exchanges of information and control measures and a proposal for a stabilization measure. The Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries have also submitted proposals for cuts in tactical air force military planes and combat helicopters, for definitions of tanks, armoured vehicles, combat planes, combat helicopters and artillery, Balcar said.

He went on to say that the talks were slowed down in this round as some delegations have not yet taken such a realistic stance which would give a go-ahead to more dynamism in the principal issues.

Unless obvious progress is reached in these issues in the fourth round of the talks, a Soviet proposal for calling a meeting of foreign ministers of the participating countries will be more topical.

Modernization, Politization of Warsaw Pact Recommended

*18120008a Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English
No 40, 8-15 Oct 89 p 6*

[Article by Sergei Karaganov, deputy director, European Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] When talk starts up about the influence of changes in Europe on the military blocs, the Soviet reader and the

majority of professional international experts immediately look at NATO. It is plagued by crises and frictions, and the leaders of the bloc discuss with alarm the consequences of the changes and the way they should react.

We aren't used to looking the same way at our own defence bloc. Sober assessments of the situation in the Warsaw Treaty Organization remain, as before, quite rare. They are mainly (in the USSR anyway) official and full of praise.

There are achievements, of course. The setting up of the WTO and its development did play its role—Europe lived in peace for decades, the policy of the West was transformed from "roll-back" and revenge to a much more flexible doctrine. The WTO was politicized—new organs were set up and consultations made deeper and broader. This process was especially rapid from the late 60s to the late 70s. Then it slowed down and was resumed again only after 1985. The organization gave support to the voice of each of its members in world politics. Through the WTO they got the possibility for collective influence on each other and on the most powerful partner—the USSR.

But now the alliance is being battered by new challenges. Disarmament has started. The feeling of external threat—one of the forces that traditionally kept military-political alliances together—is becoming weaker.

The social and political changes in Eastern Europe are proceeding at different rates. Ideological, economic, political and ecological differences between a number of countries are surfacing. The existing mechanisms are, as yet, poorly adjusted to deal with them.

We're paying for a serious error—the practical absence of good information and of a public discussion around the aims of the organization and the interests of the countries affiliated to it. The WTO doesn't have a popular base in public, scientific political circles of the member-countries. In this sense, two generations "were lost" in the last 35 years. The public gets most information about the WTO from the West. The West isn't interested in strengthening the name and the unity of the opposite bloc. It can hardly be blamed for that. The problem lies with us.

Let's put the question as follows—is it necessary to struggle energetically for the development, strengthening and preservation of an alliance today, in conditions where confrontation is rapidly diminishing, and we, ourselves, officially call for overcoming the split of Europe into military blocs?

I think it is. Firstly, the confrontation is as yet far from being overcome. Secondly, reforms objectively carry with them an element of instability, especially in the transition period (apparently it will be a long one), and make states relatively vulnerable. They are therefore interested in the preservation of the most stable external surroundings. Lastly, both the alliances—NATO and the

WTO, born of confrontation, also have non-confrontation functions. The main thing is to provide for similar geopolitical interests. It looks like the East European countries, with less population, a lower level of development, and, as a result, less political influence than their Western neighbours, will still need for a long time (even, in the conditions of reduced confrontation) to count on the might and support of the USSR. This need may even increase, taking into account the accelerating integration processes in Western Europe.

How can the objective interests of the WTO countries be met in this situation? An active, and creative policy is needed and efforts to modernize the WTO are also urgent. The course has been outlined—the turning of the alliance from a military-political into a political-military and then—to a political organization.

To do this it is necessary to speed up the politization of the WTO on the basis of complete equality. I think that public discussion of the WTO's problems and its future is necessary. Not only diplomats, the military and scientists but broad political and public circles, too, must be drawn into discussion. The growing role of parliaments in the political life of socialist countries demands that MPs take part in this discussion. The question of setting up a parliamentary organ, attached to the WTO, must not be taken off the agenda.

It seems obvious to me that the WTO is in need of setting up permanent institutions for developing a dialogue and cooperating on a broad range of political, ecological, cultural and humanitarian problems. The scientific work of the WTO also needs radical expansion. We need new institutions not only for our own concerns, but also in order to start a dialogue with NATO and to bring both alliances into the European integration process.

The arguments in favour of a definite expansion of WTO activities must not create an impression that the author calls for perpetuating the blocs. Quite to the contrary, I'm speaking about transforming our alliance into a vehicle for overcoming this split and securing stability during the time of changes. Destroying it would only jeopardize reforms.

Pact Military Council Completes Session

LD0610085989

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Slovak at 1700 GMT on 5 October carries a report on the Warsaw Treaty meeting held 3-5 October that states, "The regular session of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces Military Council has ended in Warsaw. It analysed the results of the training of the joint armed forces this year, set out tasks for next year's training, and discussed other matters."

Budapest MTI in English at 2115 GMT on 5 October, in a Budapest-dateline report, documents the Warsaw Treaty session as follows, "The Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states

held a session in Warsaw, the capital of the Polish People's Republic, from October 3 to 5, with Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the joint armed forces, in the chair.

"The session was attended by the members of the Military Council and representatives of the allied armies and the commanding organs of the joint armed forces.

"The Military Council evaluated achievements in the training of the joint armed forces this year and, starting from the resolutions passed in July 1989 by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, determined mutually coordinated tasks for the forthcoming year of training. The council discussed some further issues falling within the competence of the command of the joint armed forces.

"The session was marked by the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation between brothers-in-arms, in an objective atmosphere.

"The Hungarian negotiating delegation, which had attended the session under the leadership of Colonel General Lajos Morocs, state secretary of defence, returned to Budapest on Thursday."

Warsaw PAP in English at 2012 GMT on 5 October reports on the session as follows:

"The Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty held a session in Warsaw on October 2-5.

"The session, chaired by Commander-in-Chief of the joint Armed Forces Gen. Petr Lushev, was attended by members of the Military Council, representatives of allied armies and of commanding bodies of the joint armed forces.

"The Military Council analysed the results of training conducted in the joint armed forces this year and mapped out training tasks for the coming year on the basis of decisions taken by the session of the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty in July 1989.

"The Council also examined other issues coming within the powers of the joint armed forces' command.

"The session was held in the spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and business-like cooperation."

East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1700 GMT on 5 October carries the following report on the session:

"A scheduled meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states took place 3-5 October in Warsaw. Taking part in the meeting, under the chairmanship of Supreme Commander of the Joint Armed Forces Army General Petr Lushev, were the members of the Military Council as well as representatives of the allied armies and of the leadership organs of the Joint Armed Forces.

"The Military Council analyzed the results achieved in the training of the Joint Armed forces this year and established, starting from the decisions of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in July 1989, the tasks for the forthcoming training year. Questions were also discussed which fall under the responsibility of the command of the Joint Armed Forces.

"The meeting passed off in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual amity, and objective and comradely cooperation."

ALBANIA

Bush's Baltimore Foreign Policy Speech Criticized

AU1110095689 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1430 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Frederik Mikeli commentary]

[Summary from poor reception] In a speech to members of his Republican Party in Baltimore, U.S. President George Bush praised the United States as a country whose foreign policy serves world peace.

It is however a fact that a military coup was attempted recently in Panama, prepared and encouraged by none other than the United States. Thus, there is no great difference between Bush's policies and those of his predecessor, Reagan.

A great deal of noise has arisen following Bush's proposals for reductions of conventional forces in Europe and of chemical weapons, yet here again there is no real change from the Reagan years. In reality, there has been no improvement in Europe, which remains encumbered with United States and Soviet arsenals. As for chemical weapons, the United States had supposedly committed itself to the destruction of a large percentage of its chemical weapons. However, facts testify to the opposite. THE WASHINGTON POST reports that President Bush has decided to continue the production of new chemical weapons, even after signing the international treaty for their abolition. Thus, the foreign policy of the United States does not serve peace, as Bush claims, but intervention, aggression, and preparations for war.

BULGARIA

Saber Rattling Seen in Turkish Maneuvers

AU2410120389 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in
Bulgarian 23 Oct 89 p 3

[Detelin Vulkov commentary: "Turkey—In Maneuvers as ... in War"]

[Text] The "Mekhmetchik-89" maneuvers of Turkey's national Armed Forces were conducted as a part of the "Display Determination—89" maneuvers of NATO's forces fall maneuvers on Turkish territory. This by itself is not puzzling—every national army must conduct maneuvers, in which personnel act under conditions close to combat conditions in order to maintain their combat readiness. In addition, every country has the right to determine the location of its military maneuvers.

However, we, as neighbors of the Republic of Turkey, also have the right to note where and how the biggest maneuvers of the Turkish Army took place this year. They took place in the European region of Turkey and in the vicinity of the Sea of Marmora and the southwestern part of the Black Sea, i.e. in immediate proximity to our borders. One also must not ignore the fact that the character of the maneuvers was related not so much to repelling an attack of the "enemy" as to developing a subsequent attack. Even a layman understands what this version of the maneuvers means.

One is also impressed by the amount of personnel and combat equipment that took part in the maneuvers—18,000 soldiers and officers, 370 tanks, more than 70 field artillery guns, and almost 100 aircraft and helicopters. Obviously, these were offensive rather than defensive weapons. And all this on a relatively small territory that does not permit a significant deployment of troops, but could serve as a suitable base for an attack.

It is true that at present tension exists in diplomatic relations between our countries, despite the fact that we have never sought such tension and have always sought ways of normalizing our relations. However, it is even more correct to say that precisely at such moments sanity must prevail over the rattling of sabers. How could one believe the Turkish diplomats that Ankara is ready to conduct a political dialogue when the helmets of the soldiers participating in the maneuvers shine behind the backs of the diplomats, and when the maneuvers of the Turkish Army so provocatively imitate a "war against an enemy from the north"?

Despite the requirements of the modern political time, the aggressive operations are the foundation of the Turkish military doctrine.

Importance of Yazov's U.S. Visit Emphasized

AU1110164589 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in
Bulgarian 9 Oct 89 p 3

[Ivan Undzhiev commentary: "First and Fruitful"]

[Text] The visit of USSR Defense Minister Army General Dmitriy Yazov to the United States was one of last week's events that require special attention. If the word "historic" had not been devalued so much during the years of stagnation, we would have described the visit as such, because it really was the first official visit by a Soviet military minister across the ocean.

This in itself is a very important fact. It is difficult to envisage how much longer Washington will continue to perceive the USSR as a primary threat! Stereotypes of political thinking are very persistent. However, the invitation addressed to Army Gen Yazov was the result of realism, which is perhaps also beginning to gain the upper hand in the White House. In any event, the dynamics of the development of USSR-U.S. relations has been preserved and the spheres of cooperation and useful exchange of opinions have expanded. This inevitably leads toward greater mutual understanding.

On American soil, Army Gen Yazov was received by President Bush and had talks with Secretary of State Baker, Defense Secretary Cheney, the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs, Powell, and many other U.S. military and political leaders. The Pentagon's official representatives assessed the talks positively, which took place in a businesslike and frank spirit. The broad range of the issues of bilateral and international interest that were discussed, such as the talks on arms control, regional conflicts, comparison of USSR and U.S. military doctrines, and disarmament, implies that, in addition to being a manifestation of good will, the visit also had an exceptionally businesslike character. When one approaches the issues in a businesslike manner, it is easy to resolve them.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Basic Military Service Cut 25 Percent

AU1310135389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
12 Oct 89 p 2

[Jarmila Houfova commentary: "Six Months Less!"]

[Text] As early as in August, in his speech on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising in Banska Bystrica, Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee, spoke of contemplations about shortening military service. Now, at the 15th CPCZ

Central Committee session, he was specific: military service will be reduced by 6 months! As Comrade Milos Jakes, with members of the CPCZ Central Committee paying exceptional attention, said on Wednesday [11 October], the State Defense Council recently decided not only to cut defense expenditure 10 percent in the next 5-year plan, but also to submit to the Federal Assembly a proposal to shorten basic military service to 18 months!

There is no doubt that not only recruits, but also our entire public will welcome this step, because it is of both domestic political and foreign political, as well as of economic significance. The lower the defense expenditure, the more we can invest in the social and economic development of our society and solve our urgent issues.

In order for this to happen, all efforts of the leadership of the state and the CPCZ had been oriented toward establishing a zone of trust, cooperation, and good neighborly relations along the line of contact between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states, for which the CSSR had called. A coordinated effort of the Warsaw Pact countries had been directed toward this end for many years.

This year measures of great political importance were being adopted, which reflect the endeavor of our state aimed at relaxing tension in international relations and strengthening peace in Europe. Let us recall that the reduction of defense expenditure and the organizational changes in the Czechoslovak People's Army mean that about 20,000 troops are being transferred from combat units, above all, to construction organizations, that some tank and air force regiments are being dissolved, and combat hardware scrapped. Soviet shorter-range nuclear missiles were withdrawn from our country, the number of Soviet military units was reduced. All this is a joint concrete investment in the disarmament process, in building a peaceful, secure European home.

General Notes Inadequate Discipline in Army

AU1210124789 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 40, 5 Oct 89 p 3

[Article by Colonel General Jaroslav Klich, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army: "Dukla's Legacy Is Binding"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] No sensible person can expect the Soviet Union and its allies, our country included, to keep on unilaterally disarming forever. If they are to continue this process, then the West, too, must adopt corresponding measures. When reducing numerical strength, our duty is to comply with the demand for the CSLA's [Czechoslovak People's Army] high-grade combat preparedness in accordance with the defensive character of the Warsaw Pact's military doctrine, which at present means: going over from the quantitative aspects of our Army's development to qualitative aspects, and improving the technology, equipment, and the material-technical support of troops. This has to be done with fewer people, less equipment, and

lower expenditure for the country's defense. This process has already begun in our Army, and will be consistently implemented in all spheres of its life. That, too, is an integral part of restructuring, which is under way in the Czechoslovak Armed Forces today. [passage omitted]

A critical analysis of problems which have been occurring during the [training] year, and the adoption of effective measures aimed at resolving them have, in their total, led to positive changes asserting themselves in the Army's life, changes which have manifested themselves in predominantly good and excellent results in combat and political preparedness, in the exercises of staffs and troops, in an improved maintenance of weapons and combat technology, and in an increased economization. However, thus far these changes have not so markedly affected discipline, the relations among soldiers, and the organization of the troops' life. [passage omitted]

We want every member of the CSLA to be able to assess the present international situation from class positions, and from this to proceed with his activity. This cannot be done without fundamentally restructuring the ideological work itself, a matter that is being currently done in the Army. The everyday political work, the increasingly frank dialogue about all aspects of restructuring both in society and the Czechoslovak Armed Forces contributes to the fact that an ever increasing number of soldiers of the CSLA are realizing their place in society and their responsibility for the defense of the socialist fatherland and socialism. [passage omitted]

45th Anniversary of Carpathian-Dukla Operation

Vaclavik's Order of Day

AU0810212289 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 89 p 2

[CTK report: "From the Minister of National Defense's Order of the Day"]

[Text] Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, has issued an order of the day marking the 45th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] Day. Among other things, the order of the day says the following:

Today, in the creative atmosphere of the preparations for the 18th Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Congress, along with our motherland's working people, we are commemorating 6 October 1944, when soldiers from the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR, fighting alongside the Soviet Army in the Carpathian-Dukla operation, set foot on the soil of their mother country.

Even today, we draw inspiration from the previous generation's heroic struggle to safeguard the defense of our homeland. The present military and political situation in the world demands great political vigilance from members of the Army. Although trust is gradually being established in international relations, it is impossible to conceal the fact that the NATO countries have not

fundamentally altered their military doctrine. The armed forces remain one of the principle instruments of the imperialist countries' policy. Their effort to further improve all kinds of weapons, including the development of weapons for a war in space, corresponds to this.

This course of action cannot guarantee stability and security in the world; on the contrary, it continues to remain a threat to socialism and the whole of mankind. The defensive objectives of the Warsaw Pact's military doctrine, as well as the socialist countries' endeavors for disarmament, point to a way out of this situation. Before this can be achieved it is necessary to do everything to ensure that the Czechoslovak People's Army is capable of defending our people's socialist achievements alongside the Warsaw Pact's fraternal armies.

I command that a 20-gun salute be fired on 5 October at 2000 in the CSSR's capital city, Prague, and in the Slovak Socialist Republic's capital city, Bratislava, in honor of the 45th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and CSLA Day.

Vaclavik Views Armed Forces

*AU1110170889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
6 Oct 89 p 3*

[Article by Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense: "On the 45th Anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla Operation; Our Army Supports the Helsinki Process"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] From its inception, our Army has proudly identified itself by its inseparable unity with the people, their revolutionary traditions and the revolutionary goals which they are currently setting for themselves. It is responsibly implementing the tasks entrusted to it by the Communist Party and the CSSR Government. It is a firm power instrument of our socialist state and a stabilization factor of society.

This is evidenced by the results achieved in the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Congress. Checks in formations and units at the end of the training year, important exercises, and combat firing, the protection of airspace, as well as other decisive indicators reveal that the CSLA [Czechoslovak People's Army] is well trained. Commanders, political workers, and functionaries-specialists are comprehending more fully the demands on ensuring the combat and mobilization preparedness of staffs and troops. The efficiency and the quality of training is increasing, and so is the maintenance of weapons and combat technology; all resources provided by society to the Army are being used more economically. The number of exceptional events [udalosti] and disciplinary punishments meted out to soldiers for transgressions has decreased. The social and material security of members of the Army has improved. We consistently see to it that every officer and warrant officer has firm security in the course of his military service, prospects for promotion, and that he does not succumb to various views and

moods that sometime come into being as the result of unobjective assessment of the mission and the needs of the Army. [passage omitted]

Members of the Army are actively supporting the policy of the Communist Party, the essence of which are restructuring and democratization of society. They affirmed this in their standpoints on the Proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the 41st Anniversary of Victorious February. They expressed their determination to consistently defend the fundamental values of socialism. They condemned the activity of antisocialist forces and various illegal structures which are trying to misuse the honest efforts of the Communist Party and the majority of our people aimed at overcoming shortcomings and seeking new roads of socialist development to destabilize society and to return to the pre-February [1948] and pre-Munich conditions. Their attempts to elicit illusions among our citizens and, in particular, the youth that the defense of the socialist fatherland and the service in the CSLA are unnecessary, are at sharp variance with the legacy of those who fought and risked their lives for our national freedom, independence, and the state's unity.

However, we also are aware of the shortcomings which continue in a number of spheres. They are most frequently connected with routine, stereotype patterns, and a style of the management, organizational, and educational work which does not correspond to the new conditions. We do not reconcile ourselves to instances of harassment and disturbance of relations in military collectives. With some commanders the sum of their demands is not counterbalanced with the care for people. We are striving to eliminate shortcomings by asserting the method of united and friendly efforts on the part of commanders, political bodies, party and social organizations when resolving all issues connected with the life of troops.

The determining factor now consists of the tasks arising for the combat and mobilization preparedness of the Army out of the new, changing conditions in the international and military-political situation and from their influence on ensuring the country's defense capability. [passage omitted]

However, we cannot ignore the fact that the processes aimed at eliminating the danger of military confrontation are still not irreversible, that the situation in the world remains complex. The NATO countries continue modernizing and perfecting all types of weapons and technology. They do not want to abandon the strategy of nuclear intimidation, which is identical with the policy from the position of strength, and there are even attempts to interfere in other countries' internal affairs and destabilize them. Strong groupings of NATO troops, which maintain their offensive character, are stationed in the vicinity of our western border, on the FRG territory.

In view of those facts, ensuring an adequate defense-capability of the state is one of the most important tasks. Our country—from the viewpoint of its international obligations—bears great responsibility for the defense of the socialist community on its western border. The CSLA is in the first defense line of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, a matter that determines its buildup and organization, and places great demands on the combat preparedness and readiness of troops. These realities and conditions are specific, they differ from the conditions in the other countries of our defense community, and directly influence our military and paramilitary policy and buildup, and the Army's training.

When determining the concept of the country's defense, our party and state bodies proceed fully from the principles of a military doctrine which has an unequivocally defensive character. [passage omitted]

The main organizational changes in the CSLA will be carried out in 1990. These will include, above all, the transfer of units and formations to depot bases and depots, and of 2 groups of units to training centers. The changes in the organizational structures of tank and motorized infantry units will markedly strengthen their defensive character.

At the same time, the State Defense Council's decision revised the budgeted expenditure for the CSLA in the 1989-90 period. The resources thus freed will be spent, above all, on social consumption, health services, education, ecology, and so forth. The revised budget also affects the deliveries of Czechoslovak-made and imported military technology. The deliveries of tank and aviation technology, ammunition, and other items have been reduced.

However, we cannot permit the organizational changes to lead to the Army's reduced combat capability. From the viewpoint of the realization of the defensive doctrine, these changes do not constitute the weakening of the state's defense capability. They do, however, put increased demands on the qualitative aspect of combat preparedness and the Army's readiness, on it being supplied weapons and modern technology which must be comparable with the equipment of the NATO armies. Higher demands will be placed on the effectiveness of training and the education of Army members. The criterion of quality permeates all spheres of the Army and, in harmony with the policy of our Communist Party, it finds its expression in the restructuring and democratization of our Army's life.

The organizational changes bring considerable complications with them, and a number of—until now—unusual tasks will have to be resolved. A number of professional soldiers will have to be retrained for other jobs and relocated to new garrisons. Also, the content of the work of commanders, political workers, and specialized cadres, as well as of party and social organizations will change within the new structures. Therefore, it is

necessary to view all these changes comprehensively, with their impact on the life of commanders, staffs, and troops in particular.

CSLA members also pay considerable attention to strengthening ties with the working people. They are taking part in the implementation of economic tasks in a number of enterprises and on important construction projects, and helping out in our agriculture in busy seasons. By 1 October 1989, a total of 14,103 soldiers and 1,484 pieces military machinery were deployed. They worked a total of 1,119,033 work days and the machinery was used 26,188 days. Their assistance in the construction of the Temelin and Mochovce nuclear power plants and in the reconstruction of Prague Castle is also significant. Since April 1989, an additional 3,500 soldiers have been deployed to help in the Prague mass transit system, in branches of the wood-processing industry in the Czech and the Slovak Socialist Republics, on ecological projects in order to strengthen the military construction sector, to help with housing construction, the construction of the Vinohrady and Strahov tunnels, and other projects.

The economic production organizations attached to the Federal Ministry of National Defense, out of which 30 state enterprises were created by 1 July 1989, are also undergoing radical changes. The necessary organizational preparations for their transition to the new economic mechanism beginning 1 January 1990 are under way now. The specific conditions of those enterprises arise from their orientation toward preferentially ensuring the CSLA's needs and the combat and mobilization preparedness of troops. The CSLA's repair facilities are adopting measures aimed at altering their production program, a part of which also will be the scrapping of the hardware of the abolished formations. Further capacities will be put at the disposal of the national economy. [passage omitted]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Vienna Conference on Confidence, Security

GDR Envoy on Military Seminar

AU1810100189 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 14-15 Oct 89 p 1

[ADN report: "Agreement on Seminar on Military Doctrines"]

[Text] Vienna (ADN)—At the Vienna negotiations on confidence-building measures and security in Europe agreement has been reached on the agenda of the seminar on military doctrines and military policy.

At yesterday's plenary session GDR Ambassador Guenter Buchring said that the degree of confidence achieved in implementing the Stockholm document has made even skeptics venture to undertake the experiment of a first official exchange of views of the 35 CSCE states

on such issues. One has to assess as positive the declared intention to "provide the Vienna negotiations with background knowledge" in this seminar. In dealing with the schedule and other organizational questions, everybody should be guided by the fact that this seminar can only play a role in the negotiations if it takes place in time, that is, at the beginning of next year.

Concerning the use of an exchange of information, which has to be agreed on, Ambassador Buehring said that this can have a confidence-building effect if it is considered not as an end in itself, but as a first step on the path toward mechanisms that subject the measures of rearmament, modernization, or introduction of new conventional weapons systems, in particular weapons which work in a completely new way, to certain restrictions. Confining oneself to purely mutual information could serve to legitimate unlimited modernization of armed forces and conventional armaments. The GDR will continue to look for ways of including questions of limiting the qualitative arms race in the negotiations.

Address by Hungary's Havasi

AU1610161389 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German
16 Oct 89 p 1

["t.c." report: "Hungary Wants Reforms of Warsaw Pact"]

[Text] Sopron—Hungary's Deputy Foreign Minister Bela Havasi clearly expressed Hungary's hope for a "modernization and reform" of the Warsaw Pact. In an address to the delegation heads to the Vienna negotiations on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe [CFE], Havasi stressed Hungary's loyalty to the alliance on the one hand, but hinted that Hungary wants more flexibility in the military sector.

"The Warsaw Pact, too, should not look backward, but into the future and adapt its concepts to the conditions of the changed situation in Europe," Hungary's Deputy Foreign Minister Bela Havasi stated in an interview with DIE PRESSE on Saturday [14 October]. Earlier, in a speech to the delegation heads of the Vienna conferences on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and CFE, which was followed with great attention, he called for the modernization of and reforms to the Warsaw Pact.

The delegation heads had just concluded a trip to Western Hungary, organized by Vienna's Foreign Ministry, in which Foreign Minister Mock also participated, together with other Foreign Ministry officials. On the Hungarian side, besides Havasi, Hungary's ambassador to Vienna, Nagy; the official who is responsible for protocol, Benyei; as well as several section heads were also present.

Havasi expressed his hope for reforms within the Warsaw Pact at a dinner in Nagycenk. However, at the same time he stressed that Hungary will remain loyal to all its allies.

In a talk with DIE PRESSE, the deputy foreign minister stated that the "mechanisms" of the Warsaw Pact are obsolete and should be modernized. Above all, it is important to reform the "process of arriving at decisions" and to adapt it to the "new situation."

Hungarian Delegate Comments

LD2010155489 Budapest MTI in English
0736 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Vienna, October 20 (MTI)—Ambassador David Meiszter, head of the Hungarian delegation, made a contribution on Thursday to the Vienna talks of the twenty-three Warsaw Treaty and NATO member states on the reduction of conventional weapons in Europe.

He called the third round of talks then concluded very successful. "The talks have reached a new phase, characterized not by spectacular and large-scale proposals, but by the joint elaboration of details," he said. He also called attention to the fact that as the talks were carried out not between the two military blocs, but between their twenty-three sovereign member states, it was necessary that each participating country should undertake clear-cut individual responsibilities. He stressed that the negotiating parties should make figures on their conventional arms available to each other already before signing the agreement. Mr Meiszter emphasized that Hungary was interested in the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member states' signing their first agreement the following week, which may be an important step towards the dissolution of military blocs in the foreseeable future.

Editorial on Woerner Statement on NATO's 'Dangerous Course'

AU1710080889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 13 Oct 89 p 2

["W.M." editorial: "Woerner Against the Status Quo—NATO on a Dangerous Course"]

[Text] What does NATO want? The consolidation of peace and international cooperation or a new arms race and confrontation? The promotion of projects for new offensive weapons, such as Fighter 90 and the Stealth bomber, plans for the modernization of missiles, and attempts to brake the disarmament negotiations give rise to doubts about the attitude of the Western alliance. Now the NATO secretary general has made a statement in Washington which deserves the utmost attention: He said that the most important task of NATO is to change the status quo.

These words exactly correspond to the facts that have been created by armament. They show that influential forces of the Western alliance do not want a change toward improving the international situation and toward

disarmament, but quite the contrary. Also proof of this is the "four-stage plan," which was recently reported by DIE WELT from NATO headquarters. This plan was justified by the realization of these circles that a further strict limitation of arms control policy does not correspond to the situation, and that the political and military interests of the West have to be harmonized.

The four stages of this plan are aimed, in short, at dissolving the Warsaw Pact, while NATO is to remain in existence in its full size and strength. In this connection, terms are arising like those that Woerner used in Washington. "The postwar order in Europe" is to be subjected to a "constructive revision." It is also to be taken into account that the "limitation of risks" in implementing the plan depends on the "course of the reforms" in the Warsaw Pact states and that one has to make "concessions to the forces that are actually responsible for reforms there."

Therefore, it is certainly no coincidence that at precisely this time a state secretary in Bonn advocates the resurrection of other plans: namely, the "gray plans" drawn up decades ago to turn state-owned enterprises into capitalist enterprises, and to turn the entire GDR into an FRG land. And it is certainly no coincidence that his chancellor aggressively refuses to distance himself from this undisguised threat.

Therefore, we have every reason to be vigilant and ready for defense, and to continue to determinedly advocate reason and realism in international politics; to advocate a strengthening of the European peace order, which is based on the recognition of the status quo, of the results of World War II and the postwar development; and to advocate close cooperation in this not only with our allies in the Warsaw Pact, but with all who consider the consolidation of the hard-earned peace order on our continent to be their most important concern.

Kessler Criticizes NATO, Praises Military

AU1110163189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 89 p 5

[ADN report: "Orders of the Day for 7 October"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—In an order of the day, Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense, has congratulated the army members, civilian employees, and reservists on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. The past 4 decades are practical proof of the strength and vitality of socialism on German soil, he stressed. "Firmly rooted in the people, side by side with the comrades-in-arms of the Soviet Army and the other armies of the socialist defense community, the members of the National People's Army and of the protective and security organs have contributed to ensuring that the power and the most important producer goods remain securely in the people's hands, to repelling with determination all attacks and attempts on our socialist achievements, and to having our country develop as a cornerstone of peace and detente in Europe."

The NATO bloc continues the arms build-up and still counts on military superiority. The unprecedented advance moves in disarmament by the Warsaw Pact states are still answered with increasing military expenditures and the continuation of the arms race to the west of our borders.

In order to distract from these peace-endangering activities and to discredit the worker-peasant power and its peace policy, a rabid baiting and slander campaign is being staged against socialism. "But what the enemies of the socialist German states have not been able to achieve, despite the utmost efforts over 4 decades—that is, the counterrevolutionary elimination of socialism and of the worker-peasant power on German soil—will not be possible in the future, either. This is what we are working and struggling for."

In an order of the day, Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of internal affairs and chief of the German People's Police, said that the establishment of the first German worker-peasant state is the living example of loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and their creative implementation, of taking into account the basic lessons of German history and of the antifascist struggle. "In our turbulent time" the state proves to be "a consistent fighter for peace and socialism."

The members of the German People's Police and of the other organs of the Interior Ministry have always made their contribution to the overall strengthening and the reliable protection of the worker-peasant power, the minister stressed. "Solving the new tasks in the further shaping of the socialist society, safeguarding the results that have been achieved in the struggle to preserve peace, and rejecting the activities of those politicians in the West who continue to rigidly stick to the position of nuclear deterrence and who interfere more openly than ever before in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, requires every member of these organs to do his best in ensuring a high level of public order and security." A further increase in quality and effectiveness in enforcing the laws, in reliably protecting the state and economic interests, as well as in ensuring peace and the security of the citizens must be achieved, the minister said.

POLAND

Military Aircraft Flight Limitations Imposed

*LD2410084489 Warsaw PAP in English
0012 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 23—A number of limitations has been imposed on military air traffic over the Polish territory for security reasons and to reduce effects on natural environment.

Flights of planes and helicopters over towns with population above 25 thousand and over health and holiday resorts are allowed only at the height of minimum 2

thousand metres. If lower, the pilot must pass by such places at a distance of at least 1.5 km.

Supersonic aircraft which are most noisy at small altitudes are allowed only above 10 thousand metres and only during the day or in the evening. No shooting or shelling will be permitted on Air Force testing grounds during the night. The explosive power of exercise missiles has been reduced.

YUGOSLAVIA

SFRY Envoy Stresses Nonaligned Nuclear Stance

*LD1710203989 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1903 GMT 17 Oct 89*

[Text] United Nations, Oct 17 (TANJUG)—Following agreement reached at their September summit in Belgrade, the Nonaligned [Movement] will insist on a complete ban on nuclear testing, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United Nations Dragoslav Pejic said today in a debate on disarmament at the U.N. Political Committee, whose session is under way in New York.

Since their first summit, also held in Belgrade, the nonaligned countries put the question of disarmament in the focus of their policies and immediate activities. The movement has always tried to contribute to the process of disarmament in a nondestructive way, to stimulate

super-power dialogue and give full contribution to the strengthening of regional and multilateral efforts to this aim.

The session of the U.N. Political Committee follows the debate at the 44th General Assembly session, as the beginning of concrete discussions of individual problems for which adequate solutions must be found, in accord with the promoted wish and need of mankind to overcome conflicts and secure peaceful development. The question of disarmament is precisely one of such issues.

Presenting Yugoslavia's stand, which is in full accord with the stand of the Nonaligned Movement outlined at their ninth nonaligned summit, Ambassador Pejic underlined the need of speeding up negotiations which would lead to nuclear disarmament. Pejic stressed that the super powers, as well as their alliances which hold the monopoly of destructive power, have the greatest responsibility and biggest commitment in this. As shown by recent developments, there is no disarmament without agreement between the super powers. The non-aligned support current talks on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, but believe that decisive steps must be taken towards a total ban on nuclear testing and preventing the spreading of the arms race into space.

Urging a bigger role of the United Nations in the negotiating process leading to universal disarmament, Ambassador Pejic stressed that multilateral achievements never in any way harmed bilateral agreements. On the contrary, even the smallest progress reached in disarmament talks encountered full U.N. support.

BRAZIL**Arianespace Assures Liquid Fuel Technology**

90ET0003a Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 23-25 Sep 89 p 16

[Article by Veronica Couto]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—The director general for international affairs of the European consortium Arianespace, Klaus Iserland, was in Brazil last week to work out the details of the technological transfer program to be implemented in the event that this enterprise is chosen by Telebras [Brazilian Telecommunications, Inc.] to supply the rocket launchers for the next Brasilsat communications satellites, numbers 4 and 5. The decision to establish a technological agreement with Brazil, which was made about 15 days ago by French President Francois Mitterrand, went against pressures from the United States which did, on the other hand, lead to the withdrawal from the bidding of German, Italian, and English businesses, which are minority partners of Arianespace, according to sources at the consortium itself.

The United States challenged the plans for the transfer of French technology, which included support for Brazilian training in the production of space vehicles using liquid fuel propulsion systems, based on the treaty on nonproliferation of ballistic missiles signed by the seven great powers (Germany, Italy, England, the United States, France, Spain, and Japan), which forbids the supply of what is termed "sensitive technology" outside the boundaries of the signatory countries. The participants in the Arianespace consortium include France, which has 60 percent of the shares, and Germany, which has 20 percent, while the balance is distributed among England, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium.

Iserland stated at a press conference held in Rio on Friday that he is concerned about the delay in the announcement by Telebras of the decision on the bids for the purchase of rocket launchers, which was scheduled for last June. He said that the change in the time periods for the project may compromise not only Brazil's telecommunications capacity (with the expiration of the satellites in orbit, Brasilsat 1 and 2), but also the conditions for technological development between the two countries.

"The preparations for this bidding competition have already taken a year and a half; the construction of the satellites requires 3 more years; and 6 additional months are needed to obtain the launchers," Jacques Louis Mercier, the director of Montemer International, which represents Arianespace in Brazil, explained. He warned that the useful life of the satellites now in operation will come to an end in 1993 and 1995.

The transfer of technology, one of the requirements in the specifications, would be effected by Arianespace, in conjunction with the Aerospace Technology Center (CTA), covering the development of the Brazilian launching vehicle, which uses solid fuel and is already well-advanced, and also the free launching of scientific satellites of up to 50 kg.

The most important aspect, however, is the know-how for liquid fuel propulsion systems, which make it possible to launch more powerful satellites, such as the SO communications type, which carry 4.5 tons to up to 36,000 km away from earth. The solid fuel propulsion launcher which Brazil is planning at the CTA, for example, carries a weight of 200 kg and has a range of only 1,000 km. In order to be able to produce its own rocket for the number 5 and 6 communications satellites by the year 2000, Brazil needs to make an investment estimated at about \$500 million, Iserland said.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Israeli, Arab Missiles Allegedly Cause Regional Tension

Arab, Israeli Missile Status

90WC0001a Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 26 Sep 89 p 2

[Article by Tariq Hasan: "Will this Year Witness an Egyptian Missile Countering the Israeli Missile?"]

[Excerpts] The Soviets have been disturbed by it. Their ships in the Mediterranean saw it flying in an arc-trajectory like a basketball throw, climbing high, unguided. It fell into the Mediterranean basket after having crossed 1,300 km from occupied Jerusalem.

The Soviets alone were disturbed. The Arabs neither commented nor confirmed [the incident] despite the fact that it fell near the Arab court, 400 km north of the Libyan town of Benghazi.

The Soviets were disturbed, and yet a diplomatic source in the Soviet Embassy in Cairo denied the possibility of the new Israeli missile being included in the international negotiations on medium and long-range missiles. In an exclusive statement to AL-SHA'B, the source said that negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on medium and long-range missiles at this stage will deal with the arms of the two countries. At a later stage there will be talks about weapons in other areas.

Prior to the statement by the diplomat in question, the Soviet Agency, quoting the Soviet Defense Ministry on 14 September, announced that Israel launched a missile from the area of occupied Jerusalem which fell in the Mediterranean, 400 km north of Benghazi.

The Israeli missile is not the first to disturb the Soviet Union. What are the reasons?

Quoting a Soviet Ministry spokesman, TASS said that the launching of the missile is contrary to the new trend in Soviet-U.S. relations and demonstrates Tel Aviv's desire not to go along with the worldwide inclination toward disarmament.

The statement of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's official spokesman reflects his country's concern over Israel pursuing a course directly opposed to international agreements on missiles. The statement by the Soviet diplomat in Cairo referred to earlier expressed Moscow's concern over the continuing missile race in the Middle East in general. He said that the [Israeli] missile will not be included in the current international negotiations. Observers believe that Israel's continuing escalation of the race for these types of missiles would cause a strain between the Soviet Union and its allies in the area because of Moscow's new foreign policy, and the limitations perestroika has put on the Soviet Union entering an arms race through the allies. Accordingly, the Soviets

have turned down a request by Syria to sell it SS-23 missiles. Similarly, the Soviet Union strongly reacted to a report by the INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE MAGAZINE in Geneva in 1987 to the effect that the improved Israeli Jericho missile with a 850 km range was tested.

Obviously the Soviets are even more disturbed by the Israeli missile activities and tests because of the nuclear stockpile and means of delivery available in Israel, which makes such activities a source of tension and instability in the area.

This is the Soviet stand. What about the Arab stand? Is the Arab stand confined to refraining from comment and from confirming [the test]? Or is something being prepared in silence?

The Middle East scene at this stage is witnessing a heightening desire to possess the most advanced and the most lethal missiles. This has generated further tension and sensitivity in the area. It has also created a race between the parties to obtain more and better—each from his viewpoint—missiles in order to maintain a balance and keep the deterrent advantage in their favor.

It is a known fact that the possession of these missiles by the Arab countries is one of the influential factors in achieving strategic balance with the Israeli enemy and compensating for the deficiency in air force capabilities. [passage omitted]

Is it likely that the missile Jericho is being developed? The range of the new missile is 1,350 km. According to specialized Egyptian sources, the Israeli development tests aim at giving the Jericho a range of 3 [as published] to 1,450 km.

This are not all the evidence. On 19 September 1988, Israel launched its first spy satellite with the aim of pinpointing the positions of Arab missiles. Now it is building two more satellites, one for communication purposes, and the other for photographic surveillance and early warning. The latter is the more dangerous one.

Specialized military sources believe that these attempts are part of Israel's plan to establish a comprehensive system to counter the possession by certain Arab countries of surface-to-surface missiles. This system consists of:

- A satellite.
- Sits [as published] interceptor missiles.
- The Israeli interceptor planes.

Furthermore, the United States is anxious to guarantee Israel's superiority in this field, especially after it learned that weapons are being secretly received by the Arab countries. And so it deployed Arrow missiles in Israel. These are antiballistic missiles that are part of the SDI known as star wars. This represents the first violation by the United States of the international agreement on this matter concluded in Rome in 1987.

A final detail with regard to the Israeli surface-to-surface missile of the Jericho type is the fact that it carries a 1,500 pound warhead. According to experts, a conventional warhead of this size has no great effect. Therefore, it is likely that this type of missile is designed to carry tactical nuclear warheads.

This is the well known evidence. In all likelihood, the coming days will uncover more and more evidence. What about the Arab plans, and the Egyptian plans in particular, in the face of Israeli plans, and the direct morale and military threat its missiles pose to the Arab capitals?

Egypt demands that Israel should sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and stop manufacturing or importing unconventional weapon to the area.

It has also previously asked Western and American officials to persuade Israeli officials not to develop long-range weapons, but these efforts failed to achieve any results. The STRATEGIA magazine said in its January 1989 issue that as a result of this, Egypt decided to cooperate with experts from Argentina. It is being said now that Egypt at the end of this year will test the first missile produced in cooperation with Argentina. The missile has a 1,000 km range and is known as the Condor. It is also developing the Badr 2000 missile, especially in terms of its destructive power.

Participating in this project are major Western companies that provide technological data and various equipment, especially in the field of missile propulsion and guidance. The companies in question circumvent restrictions on exporting this military equipment in their countries. It is recalled that the Badr 2000 project became the focus of attention when some months ago the United States accused Egyptian military personnel—including engineer 'Abd al-Qadir Hilmi, who is now in jail in the United States—of trying to smuggle sophisticated material from its territories. These materials included carbon fibers that reduce missile exposure to radar beams and have an intensive heat tolerance. The materials are required for continuing missile production.

At the same time Iraq continues to report its success in this field, including the production of an artillery missile named "Babil" with a 262 mm diameter; it is a multi-headed missile with a 50 km range. This is in addition to other missiles with a range of 100 to 200 km. Moreover Iraq recently announced the successful testing of an antiballistic missile known as Faw-1. It also announced that it is now seeking a weapon capable of destroying satellites.

Missiles are found not only in Egypt and Iraq, but also in Saudi Arabia, Libya, and Syria. The latter possesses the highly accurate SS-21 missiles. The French paper LE FIGARO said in its issue of 16-17 September 1989 that Syria has obtained a large shipment of these weapons.

The acquiring of missiles by the Arabs is certainly frightening for the Hebrew state, since the hypothetical

war is no longer conventional. These missiles are capable of reaching all the strategic and important targets inside the Zionist entity. [passage omitted]

What is important is that the possibility of obtaining and developing these missiles is available to the Arabs in the confrontation with Israel. Which means a faster pace in the quest to acquire even more up-to-date and advanced systems in order to achieve the necessary balance and deterrence vis-a-vis the enemy.

Israeli Media Campaign

90WC0001b Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 26 Sep 89 p 1-2

[Article by Mustafa al-Saffani]

[Text] The Israeli-Relations Department at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has prepared a report on the campaign the Israeli government is preparing against military cooperation between Egypt and Iraq.

The campaign began with the leaking of information to news agencies and world newspapers about Egypt's and Iraq's intentions to develop one of the Iraqi missiles systems which had proved its effectiveness during the Iraq-Iran war. The Israeli propaganda, exploiting the case of Egyptian engineer 'Abd al-Qadir Hilmi, (now detained in the United States), is affirming that Egypt is in possession of highly technical data that would enable it to carry out further development on a number of Iraqi missiles.

BANGLADESH

Paper Backs Regional Nuclear Ban, Peace Efforts

BK0510030689 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 3 Oct 89 p 5

[Editorial: "Peace in South Asia"]

[Text] While it has been the common belief among all observers in South Asia that Bangladesh and Pakistan shared identical positions on most regional and international issues, it was good to hear both President Hussain Muhammad Ershad and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto underscore the commonality of interests of the two countries in their speeches delivered at the official banquet held on Sunday night.

These interests cover a wide range of issues, from such regional conflicts as Cambodia and Afghanistan to international concerns like disarmament and apartheid in South Africa.

In this context, President Ershad spoke for the entire nation in lending this country's support to Pakistan's call for the establishment of a nuclear free zone in South Asia and in reiterating his government's "total support" to disarmament. On both these issues, President Ershad has spoken before, in the same vein, from regional and

international forums. Nevertheless, it was important to say so again on this significant occasion.

Over the years, the dramatic changes in the relations of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have brought about a significant reduction in the arms race, resulting in the lowering of tension and almost a virtual end of the cold war. In many ways, the world has entered a new era altogether—an era in which peaceful cooperation among nations has been steadily gaining new momentum. Unfortunately, this new mood in the international scene is yet to be reflected, in full measure, in the relations among countries in South Asia. Here, in this region, one country has already acquired the dubious distinction of being a nuclear power and another is said to possess the nuclear capability. True, both are disclaiming their nuclear ambitions and, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the international community has accepted these disclaimers. It would have been uncharitable not to do so. Unfortunately, the continuing build-up in conventional weapons presents another scenario, one that is eating up vast resources.

We sincerely believe that both Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Prime Minister Bhutto, the leaders of the militarily strongest nations of South Asia, are genuinely serious about calling a halt to the arms race between their two countries. In this respect, the agreement between India and Pakistan against attacks on each other's nuclear facilities, which President Ershad has welcomed, is a step in the right direction. But the process of reducing tension between New Delhi and Islamabad should not stop with this agreement. More needs to be done. Hence, the proposal by Pakistan for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia is both timely and forward looking. It deserves careful consideration—indeed acceptance, if we may say so—by all countries in South Asia.

The concern of Bangladesh which has neither the interest nor the capability of diverting its scarce resources to the arms race lies in promoting a climate of peace and stability in the whole of South Asia, a climate in which this country can work together with its neighbours in changing the lot of the common people. We like to think that this message has been heard, loud and clear, by our distinguished visitor from Pakistan.

INDIA

Technical, Scientific Achievements Irk U.S.

BK1510143589 Delhi PATRIOT in English
22 Sep 89 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Answer to Agni"]

[Text] Ranking US officials, of course, never tire of paying insincere tributes to India as a large and vibrant democracy and as an emerging world power, and repeating ad nauseum that the US cares "deeply" about

its relations with India. The treatment meted out to this country, however, does not bear out the protestations. India's inclusion as one of the nine "sensitive" countries, in the company of Israel, South Africa, Pakistan and China, defined either as "Communist-ruled" or suspected of clandestine nuclear weapons programme, and being singled out for "Super 301" trade punishment are but two latest examples of deep suspicion with which the US views India. Further elaboration of the US perceptions of this country has come from Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Teresita Schaffer, who has pronounced an arrogant and arbitrary judgment on this country's indigenous nuclear energy and missile programme. India's ambitious missile programme runs "directly counter" to the US policy of controlling the spread of these delivery systems, and the US would deny India technology which might be used to design, test, or produce nuclear-capable missiles, she has said. This is only a post facto justification, since the US had long back blocked export of a major testing system in a bid to prevent the "Agni" [surface-to-surface missile] launch. She had also cast aspersions on India's nuclear programme, terming the country's nuclear reactors and reprocessing plants as "unsafeguarded", and asserting that they were producing unsafeguarded plutonium. She has referred to the 1974 implosion to hint that India was pursuing nuclear weapons programme, and has chosen to ignore that for 15 years India has neither conducted any test nor retracted its solemn commitment. Ms Schaffer is not the first of the US officials who feel peeved about India's independent technological programmes. But she is the first to suggest the two programmes were "difficult roadblocks" to greater Indo-American cooperation, and to tacitly admit that while the US is willing to participate in upgradation of India's armed forces, it is unwilling to see missile technology as part of the country's efforts to augment its security. The apparent contradiction stems from the US perception of itself as the arbiter of others' destinies. It is the global US policies that put Washington at odds with New Delhi. Until that changes, the US relations with India would continue to be uneasy.

JORDAN

King Husayn Warns of Nuclear Threat in Region

LD1910171889 London PRESS ASSOCIATION
in English 1555 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Report by Tom McMullan, PRESS ASSOCIATION
diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan warned today that nuclear weapons are adding a "new and more dangerous" dimension to the Middle East conflict. King Husayn, in a lecture at Oxford University, said: "It is unacceptable that as the superpowers destroy their intermediate range nuclear missiles Israel develops more advanced intermediate range delivery systems having stockpiled nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

"Nor has this behaviour enhanced the stability of the area. If anything it has forced other countries to seek similar weapon systems.

"This adds a new and more dangerous dimension to the regional arms race, and dramatically raises the potential for destructive conflict."

King Husyan, who was discussing the prospects for peace in the Middle East, said that competition for water was a major contributor to regional tension. Analysts had accurately predicted for decades that this competition had been a major cause of Arab-Israeli water wars. In the search for a Middle East settlement the "next act of statesmanship" had to come from Israel.

The Israeli Government had lagged behind international consensus, and to a certain extent behind public opinion in Israel itself. He said: "I believe that the peace process has been frustrated by the lack of clarity resulting from Israel's indecision. It may well be of course that we have not fully grasped the extent of Israel's psychological insecurity. But we have tried very hard to allay its concerns in a variety of ways."

He said that successive Arab summits in the last decade or so had sought to assure Israel of a place in a reconstructed Middle East. He said: "It is now up to the Israelis to muster the courage for an act of statesmanship."

KUWAIT

'Fahd' Armored Vehicles Received From Egypt

JN1810221089 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic
17 Oct 89 p 1

[By Hisham al-Diwan]

[Text] Defense Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir has said that the Defense Ministry has received a shipment of "Fahd" armored vehicles from Egypt—the armored vehicle that is entirely manufactured at Egyptian military plants. The minister added that this armored vehicle has entered operational service with the Armed Forces.

In a statement to AL-WATAN, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad expressed the conviction that Kuwait will show no reluctance in purchasing military equipment or weapons produced by Arab states if the required specifications pertaining to efficiency and effectiveness are met and if there is a need for such equipment or weapons in the army units and its three classes. He also welcomed the development and modernization of military industries. In addition, he voiced his pleasure over his forthcoming visit to Cairo in late November.

Kuwaiti Defense Minister on Weapons Development, GCC

JN1710174089 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
14 Oct 89 p 3

[By 'Amid al-Shanti]

[Excerpts] Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir has declared that Kuwait is now developing its Armed Forces and arms of various types, in addition to training the employees in the Defense Ministry.

In an interview with AL-QABAS, Shaykh Nawwaf added that Kuwait's philosophy is to vary its weapon sources. We have weapons from both East and West and do not accept being at the mercy of anyone. Our relations with other countries are distinguished and strong.

Shaykh Nawwaf affirmed that the amir's peace and goodwill trip strengthened Kuwait's international role and opened new doors in developing relations between Kuwait and these countries.

Shaykh Nawwaf affirmed that the Palestinian intifadah is the most honorable phenomenon in our contemporary history. We support it in various ways. He said that Kuwait has played, and still plays, a major role in returning life to normal in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

On Kuwait's weapon-buying policy, the defense minister said that Kuwait's philosophy is based on varying the sources of our weapons since we have weapons from both East and West and we will not be at the mercy of anyone.

He said that Kuwait's policy is to establish relations with all countries of the world. We do not follow anyone. Our policy is clear to everyone. He added that Kuwait has started developing its weapons and Armed Forces fighters in various fields to make the forces a strong barrier against anyone with designs on our country or people.

He added that the implementation of many studies has begun in the military and administrative development levels.

On the visit of General Norman Schwarzkopf, the commander in chief of the U.S. Central Command, Shaykh Nawwaf said that the talks centered on the situation in the Gulf and on joint cooperation.

Discussing the achievements of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] in military coordination, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said that there will be a meeting of defense ministers in Riyadh at the beginning of the next month, before the next GCC summit, to discuss achievements made so far in coordination and military cooperation and to set new programs and plans in our cooperation.

He added that coordination between the GCC states has reached an important stage. One could say that all the resolutions and recommendations of the past meetings have been implemented.

He reaffirmed that the GCC countries are moving in the right direction to reach the goals of the Council on all economic, political, educational, and social levels, thus manifesting the unity of destiny of the peoples in the region, including the people of our Arab nation of which we are an indivisible part. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi on Mediterranean NATO Exercise

*LD1910165789 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 19 Oct 89*

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution sent a message to the presidents of the Mediterranean countries that took part in the NATO exercise in the Mediterranean. The message expresses great astonishment at the participation of these countries in a huge military exercise in the Mediterranean with a superpower, a matter which contravenes the aspirations and hopes of the peoples of the region that such a sea will be a sea of peace and security free from military exercises and foreign fleets.

The message stresses, furthermore, that such exercises have dashed our hopes of keeping the Mediterranean free of such dangers. We do not, however, oppose exercises carried out by Mediterranean countries, whether collectively or singularly, as it is their right to do

so. But, for the superpowers to join them is against our security and safety as well as our peoples' aspirations. Such exercises have taken place at a time when steps have been made toward an understanding of the seriousness of the presence of the superpower fleets in the Mediterranean. The message insists that such exercises have thrown into disorder all the efforts of the progressive and peace-loving forces exerted for the sake of peace and security in the Mediterranean.

The brother points out in his message that the criminal and tragic downing of the Italian DC-9 aircraft on 27 June 1980, which claimed the lives of dozens of innocent people, was the result of aggression and the presence of foreign bases and fleets in the Mediterranean. He also points out the American aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah where dozens of innocent civilians were victimized, not to mention the danger caused by the presence of the superpower fleets and bases for air and maritime navigation, trade, tourism, and ordinary contacts between southern and northern parts of the Mediterranean.

The message insists that the Great Jamahiriyah, while it is determined to achieve peace in the Mediterranean, will ally itself with all peace-seeking forces in order to attain such a goal. It will, moreover, struggle by the side of those peace-loving forces in order to remove the superpowers from the Mediterranean, hoping that such countries will comply with the aspirations of those peoples and any appeal for peace. It seeks as well that NATO exercises will be held in the North Atlantic and that military adventures by the superpowers in the Mediterranean will not be repeated for the sake of a vital and common interest in harmony with the aspirations of the Mediterranean peoples.

Unilateral Disarmament Needed; Military Must Use 'Common Sense'*18120009a Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English
Vol 36, 10-17 Sep 89 p 6*

[Article by Pyotr Gladkov, Cand. Sc. (History)]

[Text] Resolute steps are needed in nuclear disarmament, including unilateral. But, traditional fears and prejudices are in the way. Military experts warn that if we disarm unilaterally, they'll take us with their "bare hands."

Fundamentally, there exist two main ways of implementing military superiority. The first is to use it to pressure the enemy at any point where a rival's interests conflict with one's own so as to reap economic, political or other benefits and counter the spread of the other side's influence.

Let's see what we've achieved in the world by arming to the teeth. Our friends and allies are economically poor states. The military support we give them costs us a pretty "kopek" which could very well be used for our own needs. Today, when the economic factor is all-important, it would be much more useful to spend this money to develop our own country. Ultimately, such a policy would repay us with increased political influence in a world of real and flourishing socialism with a human face.

The second way is to use military superiority to capture territory and enslave nations. Let's imagine, just for a moment, that America decided to invade the USSR. What would it get? A vast country in economic shambles, with a flimsy and morally retrograde technical base and contaminated environment, a population most of which has unlearned how to work, and ethnic conflicts any one of which could lead to civil war.

And what about our natural resources? The America of today doesn't need them. If they were needed in the industrial age, they are not needed in America's information age. A huge market? Our market cannot match what US economy can offer.

We see that military power is not needed today either for deciding issues in the international arena—because much more powerful factors have appeared—or for the national defence since nobody wants to attack us and assume all our economic problems.

Therefore R. Bogdanov and A. Kortunov (MN No. 23) are not so "incompetent" when they suggest our own unilateral version as the first step in serious nuclear disarmament. And, if we announced anything of the sort, it is likely that the US Congress and public opinion would pressure the US leadership to give a positive answer. It is hard to imagine that the notorious military-industrial complex would be able to resist this.

Finally, what about irrational governments, nuclear terrorists, etc.? Here, apparently, we should think along the

lines offered by Academician N. Moiseyev (MN No. 28) on establishing a system of international monitoring, under the aegis of the UN, with the participation of all the interested sides, during the period of nuclear disarmament and afterwards.

Common sense is returning to many fields of our domestic life and foreign policy. One would like to see an era of common sense in the military as well.

Mongolian Official on Arms, Manpower Reductions*OW2210080189 Moscow International Service
in Mandarin 0100 GMT 22 Oct 89*

[From the "World Today" program; "Report" on interview with Colonel (Dorigotov), deputy chief of staff of the Mongolian People's Army, by an unidentified station correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] With regard to Mongolia's program to reduce its military spending and level of its armed forces, Colonel (Dorigotov) said: Mongolia has taken steps to cut its defense spending and reduce its Armed Forces in view of the situation that has taken shape in the region. These steps are being taken on the basis of a new concept; namely, the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, which has played a significant role in promoting the healthy development of the situation. I believe it is equally important to end the tension between Mongolia and China that has persisted for many years. We may say that the two countries' present relationship is normal and harmonious. Under such circumstances, a reduction in defense spending and in the size of the Armed Forces is a matter of course. It also should be mentioned that the funds saved from this course could be used to solve the impending economic problems and to improve the people's well being.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] By how much will Mongolia reduce its military spending and Armed Forces? When will this program end?

[Col (Dorigotov)] This program will be carried out in 1989 and 1990. Our military spending will have been cut by 11 percent, and our Armed Forces will have been reduced by 13,000 men by New Year's day 1991. It should be noted that 500 men will have been discharged before the end of this year. In addition, there has been a reduction of 1,280 officers at the present time.

[Correspondent] What is your reaction to the Soviet Union's plan to withdraw most of its troops stationed in Mongolia temporarily?

[Col (Dorigotov)] As everyone knows, one-third of the Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia will have been withdrawn by the end of next year. This action undoubtedly is quite correct and of great importance. [end recording]

(Dorigotov) said: This is a significant contribution to consolidating peace and trust in the Far East. I wish to emphasize that the Soviet troop withdrawal from Mongolia and our arms reduction are measures taken unilaterally by socialist countries to relax military tension. Incidentally, I wish to stress that the Soviet Union will not withdraw only 75 percent of its troops from Mongolia, but also will cut the number of its troops stationed in various regions by 200,000 men, including 120,000 in the Far East. Besides, (?Germany) has reduced its Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel by 1 million men, and the DPRK has reduced its troops by 100,000 men.

In conclusion, Col (Dorigotov) expressed the hope that the actions taken by the Asian socialist countries will evoke positive responses from the United States and Japan.

Alma-Ata Kazakh Nevada Movement Looked at in Context of Arms Race

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[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh of 29 August 1989 carries on page 3 a 2,500-word article by writer Kamal Smaylov entitled "Stop Testing or Die?" The article is published in note of the 40th anniversary of the first Soviet nuclear test, which took place on 29 August 1949, in an area now part of the Semipalatinsk Nuclear Polygon. Smaylov explores the cold war environment which created the need for that test and subsequent nuclear tests, the impact that tests have had on the people of the Semipalatinsk Area, growing opposition to them as expressed in the "Nevada" Movement, and hope for the future based on arms reduction talks now in progress. Smaylov goes into considerable detail about U.S. plans for a massive nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, including one supposedly planned for 1 January 1950 and only thwarted by the first Soviet atomic weapon test of the previous year. He suggests that a similar U.S. plan, this time using the new hydrogen bomb tested in 1952, was also thwarted by a similar Soviet response.

According to Smaylov, it has been primarily the air testing of weapons, ended since 1963, which have been at the root of the problem. During the nearly 15 years of air testing, for example, during which the equivalent of 2,500 Hiroshima-strength bombs amounting to 30 megatons were detonated in the air in the Soviet Union, health problems among residents of Semipalatinsk Oblast and nearby areas, directly effected by many of these tests, seriously worsened. For example, rates of psychological illness per 100,000 increased in the area from 960 to 1,624, rates of mental impairment from 3,105 to 4,612 and rates of nervous and circulatory system diseases from 3,592 to 3,692. He does not give figures for death from various cancers, but makes clear that cancer death rates also increased dramatically, reaching epidemic proportions among persons directly involved with nuclear testing (only 7 out of 40 persons directly witnessing one test are still alive, he claims).

Smaylov suggests that underground testing is a great deal less dangerous, and agrees with government spokesmen that very little radiation is released. However, like many other local people, he remains concerned about what earthquakes might do in the future to release reservoirs of nuclear materials underground, or the relationship of nuclear testing to earthquakes themselves in an earthquake-prone area. He likewise questions established assumptions about levels of safe radiation, pointing out that levels once considered safe, during the era of air testing, may be killing people today due to long-term exposure. As long as the arms race continues, he concludes, testing will have to continue, and even if the Soviet Union has temporarily ceased testing, the U.S. program, he claims, will take 20-25 years to complete. Only a comprehensive nuclear arms reduction agreement, which is only in its early stages, will completely eliminate any need for testing, in the Soviet Union or elsewhere. To this end, Smaylov applauds the "Nevada" Movement for its role in pressuring the Soviet government, just as similar movements are pressuring other governments world wide, to end the arms race, and nuclear testing.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Commentary on Change in NATO Count of Combat Aircraft*90UI0048a Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA (Second Edition) in Russian 13 Oct 89 p 5*

[Article by Yu. Subbotin: "The Generals Learn To Count"]

[Text] The WASHINGTON POST has reported that, judging by official American data, the number of NATO combat aircraft deployed in Western Europe has been increased by several hundred units during the course of each of the last few months. However, American officials declared that this did not mean the mobilization of additional forces in response to any unexpected new threat from the East. What occurred was simply a change in the documentation on the threshold of more intensive negotiations with the Warsaw Pact countries, negotiations having the goal of cutting back on the number of aircraft and other military equipment in Europe. The officials acknowledged that the new data must be sufficiently precise so as to be "able to stand up to verification on the part of the Soviets during inspections of Western military bases."

How easy it is, nevertheless, to become used to something good! How quickly something which just yesterday caused one to catch one's breath becomes ordinary today! And here things have not cooled down from the furious overthrowers of the past authorities, when the worked-over publication of our defense budget figures do not cause trumpets to sound their victorious fanfares.

We do not wish to rest on our laurels. Now we have something to compare things with and to be guided by. If previously those people across the ocean were able to conceal the true nature of their democracy from our international experts, nowadays they can no longer do this. Evidently, they have become tired. And we, having pulled ourselves up even with world standards, are making our demands. We demand the promulgation, no matter what the cost to the treasury may be, the sewing of the general's overcoat; we demand the direct election of our intelligence agents at the place of their residence....

Secret agents, you say, are not elected in their country? Perhaps. But their overcoats are definitely shorter than ours. I myself have measured them in a military store over there. Or do you know, for example, how much a toilet seat on one of our submarines costs? You don't? But American citizens know everything about their own

submarines. To be sure, they remained in ignorance for quite a long time about this particular accessory. The Department of the Navy kept this information secret from the public by falsely concealing this object as something intimate. But the press dug it up. And now everyone knows that these seats are purchased from the contractors for 700 dollars each. Although, pardon me, the price is no longer 700 dollars. They have become more expensive because of inflation....

Yes, the press over there is a great force! There was a reason why reporters were not allowed onto Grenada until the warehouses of Soviet weapons were made ready there, or until the unfinished civilian airport had been transformed into an air force base. And then the sensation-lovers would not be able to figure out what was what and would kick up a fuss. Then they could justify all manner of hearings before commissions and committees.

And so too with these aircraft they were ready to raise a panic. "But the Atlantic Alliance," they say, "cannot strengthen its own defense on such a scale. Otherwise the Soviets are preparing to invade Poland, Hungary, or somewhere else. But what about the Americans? They are peacefully enjoying themselves, gobbling hamburgers, swigging beer, and watching television without knowing that a lethal threat is hanging over their traditional values. It's time to sound the alarm!"

That is probably the way things would proceed in a totalitarian society. But in a civilized society, fortunately, that method was not adopted. What they did over there was to make an inquiry. Even though it is difficult to step on the throat of one's own song, to strangle, it could be said, a sensation in its cradle, democratic principles were dearer.

And everything fell into place right away. It turned out that there was not grounds for panic. It was simply that the "brass helmets," had once again convincingly confirmed for the umpteenth time that they deserved this pointed nickname. Corrupted by all manner of computerization, Americans, in general, are poor at counting, and the generals have been bad at it for a long time now. They add and add their aircraft and still leave a few hundred in their heads.

But our experts at the negotiations press them hard. Our fellows know how to do their arithmetic. They are just beginning to study democracy. And they are also beginning to see some decorum. And so they bang their fists on the table, demanding on-the-spot inspections. And just let them into these places! How would the advanced West then look to the backward East? No, there is only one solution for the Americans: sit these generals, who get low marks, down on a schoolbench before it is too late and force them to catch up on their arithmetic.

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